

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-19 remain in the application. Claims 1, 11 and 19 are in independent form.

Claim 19 has been allowed.

Independent claims 1 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) in view of Curtis '504 and/or Meeker '186.

The Applicant has considered the Office Action and the prior art put forward. As a result, independent claims 1 and 11 have been amended to clarify and more particularly recite the novel aspects of the subject invention. In particular, the lamp type is now recited as one in which the filament 66, 68 is axially oriented. This type lamp holds the central light emitting section of the filament 66, 68 in a generally forward-pointing orientation to maximize lighting efficiency as compared to the transverse oriented types like those shown in Curtis and Meeker. Those prior art lamp types are less efficient because a significant portion of emitted light is directed toward the base portion, causing stray reflections and reduced light output. Also, the relationship between the flattened end portion 72, 74 of the lead wire 60, 62 has been clarified as lying alongside the filament 66, 68 in such a manner that its flattened profile lies within a plane containing a central longitudinal axis of each filament 66, 68. These relationships and features are expressly supported in the specification and are inherently shown in the drawing figures.

None of the prior art discloses an incandescent lamp of the type wherein the light emitting section of the filament is oriented axially within the glass envelope and generally parallel to, i.e., alongside, a supporting lead wire.

The subject method for producing an incandescent lamp, as claimed, is particularly well suited to high vibration applications in which glare must be carefully controlled. Such applications include, but are not limited to, automotive situations where headlight glare from

oncoming traffic can impair driving visibility. In many such applications, it is advantageous to orient the light emitting filament 66, 68 in an axial direction, i.e. a forward pointing direction. The supporting lead wire 60, 62 must have sufficient structural integrity to securely hold the filament 66, 68 in this design orientation and at the same time avoid interfering with the optics. The subject method accomplishes this objective by forming the filament 66, 68 with a light emitting section that extends along a central longitudinal axis, and attaching a supporting lead wire 60, 62 so that its flattened end portion 72, 74 lies generally parallel to the light emitting section and within a plane that generally contains the longitudinal axis of the filament 66, 68. Thus, light radiating from the filament 66, 68, along a radial emanating from the longitudinal axis, passes the thinnest cross-section of the lead wire 60, 62 on its way to (and through) the glass envelope 54.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the invention as defined in the amended claims overcomes the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) in view of Curtis and/or Meeker. As the rejections against independent claims 1 and 10 have been overcome, it is respectfully submitted that all claims depending therefrom are here presented in condition for allowance.

Reconsideration of this application as amended is respectfully requested.

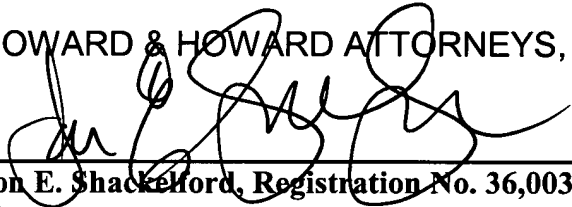
It is believed that this application now is in condition for allowance. Further and favorable action is requested.

The Patent Office is authorized to charge or refund any fee deficiency or excess to Deposit Account No. 08-2789.

**Respectfully submitted,**

HOWARD & HOWARD ATTORNEYS, P.C.

6-15-05  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Jon E. Shackelford, Registration No. 36,003**  
The Pinehurst Office Center, Suite #101  
39400 Woodward Avenue  
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48304-5151  
(734) 222-1098